MODEL FARMING A SCIENCE.

IN A NATION'S PROSPERITY MUCH DEPENDS UPON HER AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS.

THIS PAMPHLET IS THE FIRST ONE PUBLISHED BY BRANDT & CO., UNDER ON

"The Model Farm Soiling System,"

WITH A BALANCE SHEET, AND A ROTATION PLAN OF CROPPING THE FULLEST ON THE FARM FOR THREE CONSECUTIVE SEASONS.

BY

J. SHARPE,

VICTORIA, B. C.

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MODEL FARMING A SCIENCE.

To Noah Shakespeare, M. P., Victoria, B. C., President of the B. C. Agricultural Society:

Mr. President.—In dedicating to you a pamphlet, on the best system of cultivating the soils and cropping the fields of the farm, on the Plan of Rotation, for the Province of British Columbia, I beg to tender you my cordial congratulations in your having the honor to fill the Presidential Chair of the British Columbia Agricultural Association.

I do the more so, inasmuch as you have by your courtesy and urbanity of manner, intelligence and fidelity of trust, gained for yourself the confidence of all classes of the community at large, more especially those of the Metropolitan City of the Province, where business and duty alike demanded your attention, you have been the recipient of many distinguished and public honors, first as Municipal Councilman, Mayor, Chairman of Public Meetings, Member of Parliament representing the City of Victoria in the House of Commons.

You will doubtless discharge the duties of your office with that singleness of purpose which is so characteristic of you at all times and on all occasions, which have never been found wanting in all matters of a public or private nature.

Your career in life has been a most fortunate one, and without a blemish. The lines have truly fallen to you in pleasant places.

You have my best wishes for a continuation of that success which has followed you through all the changing scenes of time. May it be with you to the end of your days.

You are now in the meridian of life, and have vigor enough to render a continuation of your valuable services to the public.

I shall not be accused of paying you false or unworthy compliments. The honors you have received on several occasions from the people are a convincing proof of your worthiness.

I am Sir, with respectful esteem, yours faithfully,

J. SHARPE.

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TO THE FARMERS' WIVES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The teachings of a higher civilization have prompted me to firmly believe that we owe much of our social progress, advanced ideas, depth of thought, moral, broader views of humanity, and a deeper sense of our duties and obligations to the fair sex, whom we are pleased to call wife, mother, sister and lady friend. Hence it is that we are to-day more ready and willing to give the farmer's wife that respectful consideration to which she is justly entitled, and a reasonable share of the profits of the farm for her own private use and that of her family. I have ever believed in women's rights as well as their duties, notwithstanding the poo-hoohings of a small class of men who are not yet thoroughly civilized and refined. History furnishes us with ample proof that mothers have a larger capacity of mind-thought for moulding the lives of their children for great emergencies than fathers.

The eventful lives of Generals Washington and the First Napoleon gave sound evidence for its correctness; both of them frequently admitted that their success in life was due to their material influence and kind disposition of their mothers.

The signs of the times are on the right side of the Zodiac. Farmer's wives will have the disposition and encouragement to take a deeper interest in the farm than they have done heretofore. Was it not surprising that a farmer's wife paid more attention to novel reading than books and papers on agricultural subjects, which were dry and not interesting to a woman who had the care, wear and tear of the interior department of the farm, without sufficient compensation for the arduous duties she had to perform from day to day.

The tide of passing events, so far as the changes are going on in the agricultural world, are dawning a new epoch of a brighter civilization for the rising generation of farmers under the unwavering influence of the farmer's wives. It is particularly noticeable on the beautiful islands of Vancouver, San Juan, Lopes and Orcas, with their beautiful gardens, pretty children (well behaved in every respect), maternal, industrious and charming wives, whom I believe have done much during

the past ten years to beautify the San Juan group of new farms, with choice flowers, valuable herbs, the most delicious fruits, both there and on Vancouver Island alike. It was in consideration of this I resolved to dedicate this page in honor of those women who have done their duty and deserve well of their country.

"MODEL FARMING A SCIENCE."

The model and progressive farm and soiling system, to contain fifty-five acres of cleared land ready for the plough.

Capital, science, and intelligent labor, the stated number of acres to be divided in the following manner: Fifty into ten five acre fields, all fenced and ditched, the fences to consist of cedar posts and plank fencing boards, white-washed. The balance of five acres to be allotted as follows: One and-a-half acres for farm house and appurtenances thereto, green house, lawn, trees, shrubs, flowers, etc., walks and drives. All the buildings to be soundly constructed and painted white.* One and-a-half acres for orchard, cultivated in fruit trees, and Italian rye grass and clover. To sustain three horses, and a number of calves and yearlings. Three-fourths of one acre for garden, cultivated in roots, vegetables and plants, etc., small fruits, trees and vines. One and-a-fourth of an acre for barn, stables, grainery, carriage house, tool house, sheds, waggon and implement hovels, pens, yards, etc.

To which is attached a sound balance sheet on mercantile principles. A marginal line drawn for farmers wife, in the form of an annuity or pin money, for her own private use, in the sum of five hundred dollars per annum, derived from chickens and eggs, surplus garden and orchard fruits, vegetables, roots, plants, vines, etc., green house fruits and flowers.

When the farmers of British Columbia shall take into their consideration the progressive Farm and Soiling System the

* NOTE.—I suggest white, although not as an original idea, as I was struck by the beauty of white farm houses and barns noticeable for over a thousand miles along the Mississippi River.

merchants of Victoria and other cities will not have to send capital out of the Province to other lands to purchase bread, stuffs, provisions, garden truck, and other necessaries of life.

Three-quarters of one million of dollars is annually leaving the shores of this province for other countries; to purchase horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, grain, poultry, etc., bread, stuffs, provisions, roots, and vegetables included. This anomalus state of things, if it is to continue much longer, will as a natural consequence tell its story in the course of time.

Farming on the old methods is out of joint every where, and but little better than a worthless occupation. They are not in character with the more advanced and intelligent systems, which in very many instances have quadrupled the progressive farmers produce.

Education and science, have become two important factors in modern agriculture. They are the most successful aids, with capital, to experimental and progressive farming. Capital is the base of all important occupations, manufactures, trade and commerce. Science has done more throughout the civilized world to develop the soils to their fullest capacity of production, than all the physical powers of man from the creation of the world down to the present time. The work of half a century's successful experiments on the soils increased the value of the land fully twenty-five per cent., when the rents in England went up proportionately. The time had come when increasing populations persisted in demanding that larger supplies of bread, stuffs and provisions from the farmers should be produced to meet their pressing wants. Of all the occupations in which mankind are engaged, there is not to my point of view one more honorable, independent, health giving, lucrative, pleasurable, and ennobling to manhood, taking all things into consideration than farming. When it becomes a necessity to work for a living, or for a pastime, to the man of means, if such be the bent of his inclinations.

Much of the disagreeable, or the drudgery, which is so often talked about by some of the people, could be ameliorated if the parties were intelligent enough to know how to handle things, which are so objectionable to complainers.

Dirt, saith the old proverb, is the "mother of money," unavoidable dirt, in all the occupations of man, is honorable to handle. But to make farming as pleasurable and profitable as some people desire. it will require a large amount of capital and an intelligent hand to guide it, with industry and economy. I do not mean slavery without time to eat, read and write sufficiently in the evening, nor do I mean a miser's economy. But it matters not how wealthy a man may be, or how great the farmers crops are, it is always well to practice economy without waste. We may speculate on our best calculations, and fail in them. Famine disasters and diseases take their course. The most scientific and skillful of men, with all their intelligence cannot at all times ward of the dangers to which all of us are liable, more or less.

The financial success of the progressive Farm and Soiling System depends in a large measure upon the combined properties of capital, science, industry, mind power, proper government, economy without parsimoniusness, education, and intelligent labor. But we must not omit from our enumeration climate, seasons, an abundant supply of good water for man and beast, good roads, and good bridges, a good market house, and corn exchange.

Farming will never be a complete success in any country without a market house and corn exchange. Where the farmers can dispose of their produce to the highest bidder, and where the purchasers can buy in the cheapest market at a marginal profit and for household economy. The farmers and the people of this Province do not believe they should be debarred the privilege of this modern piece of civilization. It cannot be said that there is not population enough to justify two such buildings, which would be a great ornament as well as a convenience, and useful to the city of Victoria.

The same line of argument is used by the market gardeners, and many other classes of the community, who feel the necessity of a public place where they could go to sell and buy such products or goods of whatever nature they required on the same footing as the farmers. It has been a marvel with some people how the quotations are made, if they are made at all, on the numerous productions of the farm and the garden which are brought into the cities of this Province.

The Soiling System is five times more profitable to the dairy farmer or the dairy men than grazing. More especially in countries subject to drought, where they can be irrigated more or less, by the quantity of water convenient for the purpose. But a small field of five acres of Italian rye grass and clover, used for soiling purposes, could be watered from a water-cart or water-wagon with a distributer or a sprinkler attached so that in very dry weather it could be used every evening to great advantage where the grasses had been cut for the barn during the day. Italian rye grass and clover does not take much water to give them a start.

The model farm will always be in the highest condition possble, from the fact, there will be double the weight of solids and liquids from the stables, if not more, and of a very superior quality to that made on a poor grazing pasture, to dress the field all over in the fall, or some time during the winter. The farm will, under such treatment, be worth five times more than other farms neglected and poor.

To people who have not seen, or understood the system of soiling cattle, it would be somewhat of a mystery to be told that twenty-five good milkers could be sustained amply and well on five acres of Italian rye grass and clover, during the whole summer, with a change of food for every Sunday of a poorer kind. I am well acquainted with gentlemen in the United States who feed six good milking cows on one acre of lucerne or alfalfa, and without any other kind of food for a change.

It is generally considered excellent pasturage when one acre of grass will sustain one milking cow in good condition. But when it is seen that a cow will waste four times as much as she eats, by trampling, lying down upon it, and dirtying the grasses other ways, and in droppings, it will not be difficult to understand that the grasses which are cut and carted to the barn are all clean, fresh, and sweet as a rose, and by careful feeding there is nothing of it wasted. At this point intelligent labor will be valued for faithful services. This is the definite term for soiling, "feeding cattle by hand," the grasses are cut with a scythe morning and evening and carted to the barn as they are wanted for use. The cows are carefully fed three times a day in the stall, during the morning

milking time, after which they are taken from the stalls and turned into the yard to water at the troughs, and for a couple of hours recreation at the rubbing posts, they will then return to the stalls in the barn as before to rest until noon, when for the second time they will be fed. They will remain until after feeding and milking in the evening, when they will be taken from the stalls, as before, to water and for exercise at the rubbing posts, two hours are allotted to them as in the morning. Then they will return as before, it is almost needless to state, that with such care and excellent feed, they would be beef all the time.

In how much a better state the milk would be found the cows being cool, instead of being overheated, and how much richer the butter would be also. It would keep better and for a longer time. There is more humanity in catering and caring for them on this system than allowing them to be wandering around on poor barren fields all day for a poor quality of food, and sometimes they may not have enough of that. It should be borne in mind that good milking cows pay good interest for the excellent food and the special care you give to them. The Soiling System when properly carried out, is of great advantage to that part of the farm lying under the plough, as well as the grass lands. To keep up your farm in a high state of cultivation, you will have to have your farm heavily stocked to consume all the hay, straw, and grain, which is grown on the farm. The laws of nature forbid such sweeping robberies, as are frequently carried out by some farmers, whose lands are their own, as well as those who are renters. The larger number of cattle, sheep, and hogs, you can keep on your farms, and sustain them well with your own produce, save and except a little oil cake, bran or meal, to help you with your young stock, or in case of sickness, or even for a change of food, which is quite as necessary for an animal as it is for yourself, although you may not have given the matter that consideration which it requires, it is much less trouble and expense to keep the farm at a proper standard, after it has been brought up to it, than it would be to let it run down and then try to recuperate the soils when they had been so thoroughly worn and depleted by mismanagement. The more stock, as I stated, you could sustain the

more wealth you have, the soils are richer and of a greater value to you, or to any other person, if at any time yourself or friends should place the farm on the market for sale.

Soiling your dairy cattle gives you more room for young stock and sheep to graze the permanent pasture. Sheep are so much unlike cattle in their habits, that they will not "joy" in confinement. Sheep are the most delicate stock you have to manage on your farms with poor grass and poor pastures, more particularly if they are too high graded, hardy scrubs so raised will stand the hardships of bad weather and poor feed much better, and with less risk, although they are not so desirable a class to have.

The model farm of fifty-five acres, will most undoubtedly, pay a much larger per centage upon the outlay, than the same amount of capital invested on three times the quantity of land, or that number of acres inside a farm. It is quite possible to place so much stock upon it, but it is very questionable whether it could be sustained with such satisfactory results as the progressive farm of fifty-five acres. The balance sheet may throw some light on that matter when we reach it. The pasturage of the Lower Fraser and that of the Island of Vancouver, are not of such a nature as to warrant an opinion on this subject. I have not as yet, seen a pasture with a diversified number of grasses, suitable to wet and dry seasons, such or anything approaching to what we have in England. Neither have I seen lands prepared for pasturage, as we prepare them.

Timothy is not that kind of grass, by itself to make a pasture. When the crop is cut it has much the appearance of a stubble, or I should state what might be for the aftermath. I will be candid enough to state that I do not like timothy grass or timothy hay. In my travels through the United States, The Canadas, and the Province of British Columbia, I have seen more horses afflicted with heaves or asthma, twenty to one, than in Europe. When people and countries like those I have mentioned, from some cause or other. do not like to give it up for other kinds. Yet from conversation, I have had with some farmers on the island, they freely express an opinion that it is not as they believe the best grass they could have for general purposes. Our aftermaths in England

would not give general satisfaction if they were worth less than five dollars per acre to graze.

It is customary with English people to seed the summer fallows and the turnip fallows, which have been rested, lined and manured, and made perfectly clean from weeds.

I will now state the several kinds of grasses we mix up for temporary seeding, that is to last for a couple of years: The first as a hay crop, the second year for grazing. One peck of English rye grass per acre, ten pounds of red clover, six of white, six of trefoil, from this mixture we expect a good crop of hay, and a good aftermath. For a permanent pasture to remain for an indefinite number of years, we should mix ten or twelve more kinds of grass seeds with them. In England we can not afford to grow timothy, and if we could, we would not. Rents and taxes are too high, we have to have something more profitable, and of a higher standard in the nutritive scale. Our meadow hays are of a much finer quality than those as above stated, many of those meadows have been in fine grasses for centuries. English rye grass is the base of all our pastures, they never wear out when properly seeded. Italian rye grass is very much in favor with us, mixed with cow grass or clover. The Italian rye grass is not an abiding grass, as a rule for more than three years, but it is for the time being, the most nutrituous of all grasses.

Mr. Alderman Mechi, of Tip Tree Hall, Essex, England, one, if not the most, scientific farmers we had, brought Italian rye grass up to a very high standard for milking, butter, cheese and flesh making purposes. Many of the first-class London butchers would leave London during the night, to be at Tip Tree Hall, thirty-six miles away, before the inmates had left the grasp of Morpheus. On their arrival, from time to time, there would be sure to be a crowd of them from several parts to run each other up in their biddings for Mr. Mechi's fat cattle. High words and bruises would occasionally be exchanged before the temperature could be reduced to its normal condition. "Why," said Mr. Mechi, "is all this fuss? This is not in my line of business; from this time I will have no more of it, I will stop the sale." The cry was, "We must have your cattle, sir!" "But," said

Mr. Mechi, "there are in the London market over twelve thousand head of cattle, three days in the week, for you to choose from." "True, sir, but we do not know on what grasses they are fattened. If we could pull those out that had been fed on such grasses as yours, the situation would quickly be changed. There are, Mr. Mechi, two important points we will give you in this matter. The first is, that the beeves are of a superior quality and flavor to any other beeves we purchase, outside of those fed on Italian rye grass. The second, the weight of them is surprising. We all attribute it to the grass. We have, as you know, the noblest and wealthiest people of London to supply, and we have to come, to keep our trade with the most fastidious tastes." I have simply made this statement from some of Mr. Alderman Mechi's papers, to show the value of Italian rye grass. Bunch grass is held to be superior for fattening properties, over any other grass in British Columbia. The soils and the climate of British Columbia are well adapted for the cultivation of Italian rye grass, Vancouver Island particularly so. But the lands must be properly prepared to receive the seed for successful crops. I have the best feelings for the prosperity of the farmers of British Columbia, but I am sometimes much vexed with them for wearing the old ruts so deep. They are now gone down to bed rock, now is the time to strike out a new line, in the face of the new competitors from Manitoba, for the trade of Victoria. I cannot conceal to myself the dangers before them, the lands of Manito-ba are easy to cultivate and the first crop will pay expenses. But here, there is a fearful amount of physical labor and worry to make such headway in this dense primeval forest.

The progressive or the model farm, in whatever light it may be viewed is a great financial success and will ever remain such, while it is worked by skillful and practical men of advanced ideas, whose lives are devoted to industry and the soils, for the well being of their fellow men. The march of agricultural science in her train, has removed from our shoulders a pressure, which our fathers and forefathers patiently endured for centuries under a cloud of midnight darkness.

The changes which have been made by persistent efforts, to

overcome old time honored methods and prejudices, which had well nigh become constitutional, have been marvellous in their effect. The stubborn and retentive clays which our forefathers rented for a mere baggatelle, and what they thought little better than worthless, have been illiminated for food plant by the power of science, now rank with some of the best friable soils, for producing large crops of grain, field roots and vegetables, and the most nutritious grasses with which we are acquainted. Had it not been for agricultural science, education and superior intelligence, for breeding full-blooded and raising stock of many breeds and wonderful cross breeds for the farm, and the genius of the best mechanics in having built the best agricultural implements the world ever had, agricultural halls and agricultural boards, associations and fairs, would at this day been few and far between.

The climate and soils of the Province of British Columbia are exceedingly well adapted to the growth of all kinds of grain, cereals, roots, vegetables, plants, flowers, shrubs and garden seeds, the same as those grown in England, I venture to state some of them will "joy" quite as well, with proper cultivation and care, in this equitable part of the Pacific Coast.

Having given my candid opinion after four years travel and close observation in the Province, it is right to state that the first and most important improvement to be made on the farm, is that of underground drainage, all other improvements in cultivating and fertilizing the soils will not be of any permanent benefit to the land until it is done. Some lands require more drainage than others—some few none at all. I have stated this much from the simple fact that cultivated plants cannot thrive well in water, they are more inclined to perish than progress. Sheep, of all animals on the farm, require the soundest land, otherwise they will decay. Five acres of well drained land, is worth more than twenty undrained for cropping, one portion of the crop on undrained soils rarely comes to maturity, another perishes, while some is of much poorer quality. The field is an eye sore and a draw back to the farmer. No farmer can expect to realize a competency on an undrained farm, except he is of a miserly disposition, and I am not afraid to state it would be a

beggarly one at that. I think one of the great faults of the Vancouver Island farmer has been to bring too much land into cultivation at once. without paying the necessary attention to it. But I am not willing to criticise him too much, I am well aware of the difficulties of his position, drain pipes are out of his reach, the price is most exorbitant. It would ruin a man under present circumstances to do what he perhaps would like. On several occasions I had said, it would be a great advantage to him, if one or more of those parties having steam thrashing machines, saw fit, to build a portable saw bench, and carry it with the engine to those farms where it was required to saw lumber, which had been cut or blown down, and which could be utilized for building purposes, fences, drain boxes or boards to answer the same purpose for draining the soils. It would be an unmistakable boon for improving the condition of the farms. Much of this kind of work has been done in the United States, where clay piping could not be had. The Southern States more particularly after the civil war. Saw-dust has been found a valuable commodity for bedding hogs in preference to straw.

The establishment of a Provincial Model Farm, College and Botanical grounds on Vancouver Island, would have been a great help to the rising generation of farmers and farmer's sons. It has been currently reported that the Dominion Goverment have decided to open one somewhere on the main land. Such an institution cannot be valued too highly.

The poorest child in the city of Victoria, has been and still is blessed with greater advantages for a much superior education than the farmer's son, living in the country, which will qualify him for higher positions and place him on a higher standard of general intelligence. Much credit is due to the local authorities for having built and supported the High School on such broad and patriotic principles, without distinction of class. The well-to-do a'.d the poor alike, meet on the same grounds, and have the same privileges. At the same time I do think a better provision should have been made for the farmer's sons living in the country. It is not to be denied that he has a fair school education, or we will say a good one. But it is not calculated to give him those comprehensive ideas of grasping subjects and language, to fit him

for an advanced system of cultivating the soil. The graduate, or the most advanced scholar, is much better qualified to fill the several positions which are open to him, for the management of books, and business, the merchant's office, position in the state, the church or the bar, educate a farmer's son! "Haw, haw, laughter," and ridicule, "he is not of much account anyhow," he would be less to be educated. "The clowns and cynics are not all dead yet." Whenever was there an occupation, or a business of any kind or position, which required more intelligence than the farmer's. Has he not to know something of the veterinary practice, the annalisis of the soils, the innumerable insects which pester the plants, and the grain, and the means to prevent their destruction of his crops? Is he not to know anything of the best kinds of grasses and grain, whether they are suitable to the soils on his farm? Is he not to understand anything about stock breeding and stock raising, bloods and high grades? The deficiencies which are constantly taking place in the land and how to supply them, whether they want lime, salt, superphospates or gas lime, and how much of them to apply? Is he to be so ignorant as to know nothing of the general topics of the day, and the current events of the hour?

The progressive and intelligent farmer is a naturalist, entomoligist, agricultural chemist, scientist, in breeding superior stock, a veterinary student, and an annalist. Is there not enough in all this to command respectful attention and thoughtful consideration. Nothing is too slightly to say of the farmer he is always grumbling and grinding about something, he is never satisfied and often out of temper. I will say this much in his defence, that there is not an occupation or a business of any kind, which at times, is so trying when he has to contend with adverse seasons, having to run the risk of his crops being damaged or destroyed after he has been at much expense and anxiety in raising them. Pestilence, disease and accident he is liable to at any time. Tradesmen have not to contend with inclement weather doing damage to their goods, except it is through carelessness or inattention in storing their articles.

English farmers in the spring time, watch their crops every morning and evening closely, as much so as the doctor

does the patient in cases of fever. The ravages of wire worms are fearful and destructive, sometimes within the space of forty-eight hours, a large field of grain may be destroyed, if not stopped by a dressing of two hundred and fifty pounds of nitrate of soda, mixed with four hundred pounds of salt, per acre. Nitrate of soda is a most powerful fertilizer and very effectual in its work of destroying the wire worm pest.

We shall now turn our attention to a five-acre wheat stubble field on our Model Farm, and cultivate it with an improved English cultivator, twice or three times over. We shall then plow in about fifteen tons of good barn yard manure per acre, and smooth it over with a pair of harrows, after which we shall drill into the soil two bushels of rye per acre to make a winter green crop for sheep and lambs during the latter part of January. It will be understood that we calculate upon turning into the said five acre field of rye, twenty-five good Shropshire ewes, with fifty lambs at their feet, for early market. The Shropshires are prolific breeders. The Shrops, through their popularity, were soon introduced into Canada, where they have made a very good stand in that country. They are excellent sucklers and it would be safe to count upon fifty fine lambs by an Improved Leicester or Lincoln ram. It is possible one out of the twenty-five ewes would bring but one lamb; on the other hand three or four out of the number would produce three fine lambs and also fatten them. We had previously drawn a sheep feed wagon twenty-one feet long into the aforesaid five acre field of rye, to feed them from the same when snow prevents them from grazing, and in general bad weather they would be supplied with fine cut straw, pulped mangle wortzel, crushed oats, ad libitum, so long that it was not wasted. At the end of two months they would be very heavy and ripe for the butcher. We could not place the price of them at less than five dollars and fifty cents, while in England such lambs would range from eight to ten dollars each. If badly nourished lambs will bring three and a half to four dollars each. While, those fed by their mothers on the best quality of food, should be "nonpariels." The lambs sold, and the ewes drawn from the rye field to the permanent pasture, the rye field will be ready for cultivating with the cultivator for a root and vegetable

crop for cattle and sheep and hogs during the coming winter. Fifty fat lambs, $275.00, average weight of wool, six pounds each, 150 pounds of wool at twenty cents per pound, $20.00; if the market will not allow it, we shall put it in the bin to go with next year's crop at twenty-five cents. Wool is advancing. On the Sound good wool has been sold for eighteen cents this summer.

The cereals will all be planted by this time and the grass seeds sown, the rye-field cultivated and the ridges opened for another barn yard manuring, at the rate of twenty tons per acre. I shall estimate the sheep droppings on the rye field, while grazing, at the rate, equal in point of value, to 500 pounds per acre, although there may not be that much in weight. Sheep are very rich fertilizers to the soil. Two acres of the said field will be planted in mangold wurtzel, one in sweeds, one in green-topped Tankard, one in drumhead cabbages. The crop will be estimated, at a low average of forty tons per acre, which is small, considering the richness of the soil. I shall not in any of my items exceed the line. While I was on Lulu Island and Lander's Landing, this summer, I was assured by a number of respectable farmers near by, or at English's cannery, on the South Arm, thirty-five tons of good potatoes were raised on one acre of land without any manure, the Delta was rich enough of itself. On one acre and a fraction over, also on the Delta, thirty-three tons of good onions were gathered and sold at one cent per pound.

Turning our attention to the dairy of twenty-five cows and a first-class bull, our calculation will be made on twenty-five calves, six of the most promising ones—heifer calves—will be raised to supply the place of six cows, which from age beyond the farm standard of eight years old, will be sold, except some of them should be found superior milkers and extra good butter cows, such would be kept in the dairy as good breeders for a couple or three years longer, in that case some of the incoming heifers would have to be sold in their stead. It will be seen that I have accounted for the full number of calves without loss. Lambs also, pigs will be the same, but there will be a specified amount of cash set aside to cover loss and accidents also, which will be found in the balance sheet.

By taking this course the greater number of the dairy cows will be in their prime. When the farmer has two or three such good cows, it is not good policy to get rid of them for an uncertainty, however desirable it may be to keep up a young diary. The model farmer will have an eye for making money as well as appearances, it is necessary to display good judgment in these matters as well as others, nineteen calves will be for sale at ten or twelve days old, six dollars per calf, total amount one hundred and fourteen dollars. Six good cows and heifers as surplus stock would be offered for sale at sixty dollars per head. total three hundred and sixty dollars

The estimated yield of butter from the twenty-five diary cows, for the space of ten months, will be returned as follows: The average weight of one cow's butter will be 42 lbs. per month. Twenty-five cows butter for the first six months, 6,300 lbs.; for the following three months, 3,150 lbs.; and for one month more, 250 lbs. Total weight 9,700 lbs. The price per pound the year round, 30 cents. Total $2,911.

Pigs follow the cows in order, five breeding pigs are supposed to average eight young shoats each, raised by the mother up to the age of six weeks, when they will be yeaned, and afterwards fed on skimmed milk and peas, up to six months old. We shall average their weight at 250 lbs. each, which will not be considered extraordinary when we take into consideration the breed of white suffolks, a flesh making animal, at an early date when fed on the very best quality of food for fattening hogs. There is much in the breed, as well as the feed. In England where the prices are regulated according to quality they command high figures. The market bulletin board gives the quotations. I spent considerable time in going from place to place before I could get to understand the marketable value of the best class of pork, which was six cents per pound on foot. Here is another case where the farmers will never know the right quotations until they have a market house. Farmers at a distance complain bitterly of the prices and the management of commissions. They state that they have but little encouragement to farm.

Forty porkers averaging 250 lbs. each, will make the total weight 10,000 pounds, six cents on foot the cash amount will be $600. We shall anticipate another run of forty shoats

from the same breeders within the same year, the same weight and price, 10,000 pounds, total 20,000 pounds, realizing the sum of $1,200. I will remark that the pigs are not allowed to run at large. They are properly confined to yards, dry and substantial pens, well bedded with saw dust. Straw is too valuable for bedding hogs. All the straw will be consumed in raising young stock.

The system of cropping the fields of the farm and their names, will be fonud on the Rotation Plan, without which it is impossible to farm well and correctly. Horses, cattle, young stock and hogs, during the year, will make large piles of manure, and the cemented tanks, which are sunk into the ground, will collect many thousand gallons of valuable liquids, all of which will add to the richness of the soil. In the space of fifteen or twenty years the farm would be worth in value $500 per acre. How could it be otherwise, when nearly everything which is produced on the farm is consumed upon it, beans and wheat excepted.

By the commencement of October the soiling season would be over. The crop of tankards would be ready to pull for pulping, and plenty of oat straw to cut, oats and peas ready to crush for mixing, to supply the dairy with a good substitute for the Italian rye grass and clover, up to the time of drying off. Two month's time will be allowed for rest. During that time another change of feed would be given to them, of a poorer quality to what they had previously had. Cut straw and pulped Sweed turnips, without any kind of crushed grain. The grass and clover fields would be ready for a change for the stock up to December, when they would have to be housed for the winter. As the cows came in fresh they would be sustained on mangold wurtzels, clover, hay, crushed oats and peas, down to the time when the Italian rye grass and clover crop would be ready for Soiling, as on the previous season.

Mr. George Anderson, M. P. for South Saanich, will be ready to give answers to any inquirers respecting the green topped tankards, their size and value of the crop. Three years ago, at my suggestion, Mr. Anderson sent to Messrs. Sutton & Sons, Seedmen to the Queen, for some packages of seed for a trial. He was much pleased with the crop and

has continued to send for seed every winter to be ready for seed time. The tankard is not so hard upon the land as the sweed or mangold wurtzel. It has but one tap root, and very few latteral ones, the greater part none at all.

The lands in British Columbia do not require plowing more than once a year, in the fall, when they should be waterfurrowed, and where there are depressions in the soil, a spade and a garden line should be taken and a trench cut through to the furrow so that the water would draw off to the ditches where there are any. The soils would be charged to the full during the winter with rain, bringing with them a large quantity of ammonia from the clouds and depositing it in the soils. When the soils are full of water it will run off in the furrows and ditches.

The lands in the early spring after a few days fine weather will be ready for the improved English cultivator to run through them once. The land would be ready for the seed, when the same cultivator would cultivate the seed in the soil, a pair of light harrows run over it. It would then be finished, a large quantity of grain could be put into the soil in one week. The grain would be up early and would have a good cover before the dry weather set in. The harvest would be much earlier and the farmer would be well on with his work for the fall and winter. But it is often left to be ploughed in the spring when it is wet, it dries and bakes, and the crop suffers for want of moisture. A two-horse cultivator would pulverize from six to seven acres a day, in a fine mould.

The system of cropping the whole farm will be found on the rotation plan, and the disposal of the crops in the balance sheet. It will also be seen how many bushels of grain are gathered from the fields, tons of roots, vegetables, hay, and straw. The number of fat lambs, weight of pork and butter, and number of surplus stock from the model farm of 55 acres, a garden spot. If Vancouver Island alone was cultivated in 55 and 110 acre farms, on the improved system, there would be four times more produce coming into the cities of Victoria, New Westminster, Vancouver, and Nanaimo, than what there now is. Then there is Ladner's Landing and Delta containing 60,000 acres of fine land, Lulu and Sea Island 36,000, to say nothing of many more small islands

without touching any more of the mainland at all. It is presumed there would be four times more goods of every description leaving the cities for the country. Trade, commerce, and agriculture would go hand in hand rejoicing.

The model farmer of 55 acres would soon grow rich. The banks would be full of capital, and the rate of interest would be small. Two thousand dollars could be annually placed in banks at interest or on mortgage property, or other investments.

In twenty years time there would be an accumulation of wealth, forty thousand dollars exclusive of interest. By that time some of his family would be wanting to branch out in the world, when the farmer would be in a position to give them a handsome start in life. The son with his portion would be looking for a wife, and one having something, as an equivalent to his own.

The old gentleman and his wife with a lease of life for twenty years more, would have time enough to accumulate forty thousand dollars more and interest therewith. We may count upon his temperate life for a lease of ten or fifteen years longer. But it will then be time for them to take a rest in ease and comfort, and to engage an overseer to make him twenty thousand dollars more to go to the bank. Before they take their departure we hope for a better country.

The model farm is a safer gold mine to depend on with all its luxuries, and a happy wife to keep the farmer company, than it would be to risk an uncertainty in gold hunting to make him a millionaire by gold mining.

The city of Victoria has a well-to-do population, a staid population, which can be calculated upon for steady supplies, New Westminster and Nanaimo also. It now rests with the farmers, if they should be encouraged by the people of Victoria, with a market house and corn exchange, whether they will supply them with all the farm produce they require at reasonable rates. It is for their consideration, I respectfully assure the farmers that they can do it, if they will. But a new leaf must be turned over, in the management of the farm to accomplish the end; which is so desirable I will assure them in good faith, while I remain here that I will help them all they can expect of me, in the practical working of the pro-

gressive system, through the weekly newspapers, and pamphlets, in the absence of an agricultural newspaper or a periodical.

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Patriotism is the first law of a nation's prosperity and well being. It is in a nation's prosperity, where the dangers are to be found for her safety. The same spirit prevades the minds of the great merchants, manufacturers, and business men, as the working man, that the winter of adversity will never overtake the summer of prosperity. This has often times been the ruin of great speculators in times of prosperity.

Vancouver Island would then have become a terrestrial paradise, a beautiful line drawn through the center of it from the Lovers Lane by the sea to the extreme point of Saanich Peninsular, dotted all the way with mountain scenery, grand and sublime, hundreds of model farms, beautiful houses, and appurtenances thereto, painted white, barns, stables, and all out buildings, plank fences white washed, as I have seen them for a thousand and odd miles on the banks of the grand Mississippi.

Then will be the mania for farming, there will be no cynics or churls to curl ugly lips, no goths to indulge in gibes and epithets about the clod hoppers, and the drudges in cow gown's. Oh, no, all will be changed, the farmer will be on a level with his compeers, he will have gravitated to the highest spheres in public standing, and be as one of them, who by education, wealth, and accomplishments had climbed to the highest plains of civilization, honor and fame.

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"ROTATION PLAN OF CROPPING THE FIELDS."

GRASS SEEDS FOR THE PERMANENT PASTURE CAREFULLY MIXED.

No. 1, Girlsmoor, 1 peck of English rye grass, 6 pounds of red clover per acre, 4 pounds of white clover, 4 pounds of trefoil, 1 peck of sweet scented vernal grass, 6 pounds of hard fescue grass, 3 pounds of sheep fescue grass. No. 2, first year, Nickitipit, oats (seeded with the oat crop), 1 bushel Italian rye grass, 10 pounds cow grass per acre. No. 3, for hay the following year, Crookacre, oats seeded at the same time, (for soiling cattle the following year), 1 bushel Italian rye grass per acre, 10 pounds cow grass per acre. No. 4, Strain Back, 2 acres of mangold wurtzel, 1 of sweedes, 1 acre green top tankard, 1 cabbage drumhead. No. 5, Dodge Croft, in crimean winter wheat, prepared in the following fall for a winter crop of rye for sheep and lambs in winter. No. 6, Rose Bank, peas to be prepared in the fall for a winter wheat crop. No. 7, Standing Dale, barley. No. 8, Brighting Dale, English winter horse bean. No. 9, Chantry, growing Italian rye and cow grass for the first year's hay. No. 10, Sparrow head land, for the first year's soiling milk cows. No. 2, Second year in Italian rye grass and cow grass for hay (cow grass is a coarse kind of clover). No. 3, in Italian rye grass and cow grass for soiling milk cows. No. 4, Oats seeded with Italian rye grass and cow grass. No. 5, Mangold wurtzel, sweedes, green topped tankard, drumhead cabbage. No. 6, wheat (crimean) prepared in the following fall for a crop of winter rye for sheep and feeding lambs. No. 7, peas. No. 8, barley. No. 9, oats seeded with Italian rye grass. No. 10, horse beans. No. 2, third year, oats. No. 3, oats. No. 4, in Italian rye and cow grass for soiling milk cows. No. 5, barley seeded with Italian rye grass and cow grass. No. 6, mangold wurtzel 2 acres, 1 sweedes, 1 green topped tankard. No. 7, wheat, winter wheat prepared for rye after the wheat is harvested. No. 8, horse beans. No. 8, in Italian rye grass and cow grass for hay. No. 10, peas.

A good liming is the best preparation for a heavy crop of peas and beans. Salt is a powerful fertilizer for wheat, 10

c.w.t. per acre sown on the wheat in the latter part of February or the early part of March the yield will be doubled N. N.—Less salt should not be sown. The salt will kill all the weeds, and the crop will not suffer from drought, the soil will be damped all the time while the wheat is growing.

BALANCE SHEET OR FARM ACCOUNT.

Dr. to

10 bushels seed wheat	$10.00
10 do do rye	7.50
10 do do horse beans	12.50
15 do do barley	15.00
15 do do peas	15.00
15 do do oats	7.50
15 do do do	7.50
3 horses @ $200	600
25 milk cows and 1 bull @ $60	1,560
25 graded Shropshire ewes	300
1 buck	25.00
5 breeding pigs	75.00
1 Canada Scotch cart	65.00
1 English double shafted wagon, complete harvest raves and sideboards	125.00
1 liquid water cart	50.00
2 sets long tug harness	40.00
extras, saddles	28.00
1 swing plough jointer with steel wearing parts	25.00
1 pair iron harrows for 2 horses	22.00
1 pair light wood harrows, 1 horse harrowing in grass seeds	12.00
1 turnip drill	25.00
English horse cultivator	50.00
Steam boiler and furnace complete	40.00
Chaff cutter	40.00
Sheep feed wagon with hay rack and trough	35.00
English root pulper	27.00
English scarrify for root cultivation	15.00

Hard wood barrel churn with standard to churn 8 gallons of cream	12.50
English hand seed hopper	6.00
London white chappel conveyance with back seat to carry four persons	120.00
Land roll made on the farm	——
London pig skin saddle with double rein, bridle and martingale	35.00
Fanning mill	32.00
Two farm hands (and board) $25 each per month	888.00
Dairy maid $12 and board	288.00
Farmer and wife board	288.00
Butcher's bill	150.00
Groceries, flour, fruits, etc	360.00
Cheese, meats, fish, etc	220.00
Garden seeds	15.00
Mangold wurtzel seed, 6 lbs	1.80
Sweeds, 2 lbs	50
Green topped tankard, 2 lbs	50
Drumhead cabbage, 1 lb	1.00
Five bushels seed potatoes	5.00
Permanent grasses, for 5 acre field	31.75
5 bushels of Italian rye grass for a 5 acre field	12.50
50 lbs. of clover with rye grass	12.50
5 bushels of Italian rye grass for a 5 acre field	12.50
50 lbs. of red clover or cow grass mixed with the rye grass as above	12.50
4 bushels of linseed	8.00
Horse shoeing and general blacksmithing	30.00
Threshing expenses	42.00
2 axes	3.00
1 spade	1.25
2 shovels	2.50
1 potatoe fork	1.75
1 pick	2.00
1 mattock	2.00
1 dung fork	1.00
1 do do	1.00
4 hay forks	4.00
2 pitch forks	2.50

1 buck saw	1.25
1 six-foot saw	6.00
1 wheel barrow	4.00
2 hammers and 1 monkey wrench	2.50
1 square and saw	2.50
4 milk pails	5.00
3 dozen milk pans	7.50
3 gallon crocks	3 75
2 garden hoes and rake	2.25
1 good No. 9 stove and furniture	40.00
2 parlor stoves and fire irons	40.00
Kitchen table and six chairs	7.00
Carver and half-a-dozen knives and forks	3.50
Clock and looking-glass	5.00
Crockery for kitchen	3.00
Sitting room, parlor set, carpet and curtains	90.00
Dining room carpet, chairs, couch, pictures and sideboard	100.00
Dining room crockery, china, time piece, cutlery, mirror, curtains and blinds	80.00
Best bedroom furniture complete	180.00
Second best bedroom furniture complete	125.00
1 bedroom	90.00
1 bedroom for 2 farm hands	40.00
1 bedroom for dairy maid	45.00
Bed and dining room linen	150.00
Wind mill and pump	120.00
Taxes	50.00
	$6,056.30
Purchasing price of the farm of 55 acres, including house and farm buildings, $90 per acre	4,950.00
	*$11,006.30

*A further amount for interest, wear and tear and loss of stock, may be added to the above sums to the extent of $500.

FOR USE ON THE FARM.

Cr. by.

2 acres of mangold wurtzel, 60 tons per acre, 120 tons @ $5 per ton		600.00
1 acre of sweedes, 40 tons, 5		200.00
1 acre of green topped tankard, 40 tons @ $5		200.00
1 acre drumhead cabbage		150.00
20 tons of Italian hay and cow grass hays, @ $20 per ton		400.00
15 tons of second crop		300.00
5 acres of aftermath @ $5 per acre		25.00
5 acres of oat straw @ 2 tons per acre, 10 tons		75.00
5 acres of oat straw		75.00
5 acres of barley straw		37.00
5 acres of pea straw		37.00
5 acres of bean straw		75.00
300 bushels of peas from 5 acres		300.00
250 bushels of barley from 5 acres		187.00
300 bushels of oats from 5 acres		150.00
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To be consumed on the farm 1,150 bushels in all, value		1,561.50
50 fat lambs @ $5.50 per head		275.50
100 lbs. of wool @ 20 cents per pound		20.00
6 head of surplus stock @ $60		360.00
19 young calves		144.00
40 fat pigs 6 months old, 10,000 lbs, @ 6 cents per pound		600.00
40 fat pigs 6 months old, 10,000 lbs. @ 6 cents per pound		600.00
25 cows butter for 6 months, 6,300 lbs. 25 cows butter for 3 months, 3,150 lbs. 25 cows butter for 1 months, 250 lbs.	30c. per lb	
9,700 lbs.		2,911.00
280 bushels of wheat		280.00
300 bushels of horse beans		375.00

Farmer's wife's pin money from chickens and eggs, surplus fruits, garden vegetables, plants, vines, flowers and green house fruits, flowers, etc	500.00
	$6,065.50
Add to this the credits for farm use of all crops set aside for that purpose	1,561.50
Total credit	$7,627.00

RECAPITULATION.

Total expenses including cost of farm as shown on debit pages	$11,066.25
Total credit	7,627.00
Difference	$3,439.15

It will be seen by reference to the foregoing farm account, that on commencing next year's course of "The Model Farm," that should a continued favorable showing be made (and with proper management there should be.) All expenditure will have been met, and at the end of the second year, a considerable sum of money will have been placed on the credit side; above all and every outlay. Making a showing, considering the capital invested equal if not better, than shown by many business men in the various mercantile lines that towns people are engaged in, and in conclusion I do not hesitate in stating that British Columbia contains ample good land for many thousands of model farms that might with profit and pleasure alike, be conducted by our young men, who are growing up amongst us. Many of whom, I am loath to state, have little or no future prospects before them, and to all such I would say, take to farming, providing you have the push and energy, and above all the mind required, to make a thoughtful intelligent farmer.

R. T. WILLIAMS,

Publisher, Bookbinder,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,

PAPER RULER AND RUBBER STAMP MANUFACTURER.

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Merchants and laboring men of all shades and colors. You will find it greatly to your advantage to purchase your

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OR

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Parties wishing to invest in property in

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